

SEES POLE HUNTER BEFORE HER START

President Goes All Over Peary's Arctic Ship and Is Delighted.

"IT'S WHAT SHE DOES THAT COUNTS" HE SAYS

Mrs. Roosevelt, the Boys and Others Accompany the President, Who Greets Members of the Crew and Wishes Success to the Expedition.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
YSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—President Roosevelt had a chance to see what a real pole hunter in undress uniform looks like when he boarded Peary's ship, Roosevelt, this afternoon. There had been no time to scrub decks or clear away the odds and ends of dunnage left when the stores were hauled on board in New York. A man-of-war man would have been shocked at the untidy decks, but when Captain Bartlett, the sailing master, started to apologize, the President cut him short, and, driving his clenched right hand into the open palm of his left for emphasis, declared:

"I don't give a rap what she looks like. It's what she does that counts." The Roosevelt, on her way to Sydney, Cape Breton and the pole, dropped anchor at Yster Bay shortly after 11 o'clock to pay her respects to the President. Captain Bartlett was in command, Commander Peary having decided to come down from New York by train to meet the President and conduct him on board the ship.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt had dressed herself in flags from truck to waterline, and had made herself as pretty as possible for the inspection. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the President and his party appeared at the W. Emlin Roosevelt wharf and got on board one of the ship's fast launchers for the run out to the Roosevelt, lying at her anchor some distance out in the bay.

A light swell running in from the sound caused the launch to jump about in a lively manner, and made it no easy climb up the swaying ladder at the ship's side. President Roosevelt was the first to make the attempt. He jumped without hesitation and ran up the side with the agility of a sailor.

He stopped at the rail and assisted the women of the party to the deck, while Commander Williams, of the ship, attended the ladder from the launch. In the party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Peary, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlin Roosevelt, and Quentyn Roosevelt. Archie and Quentyn arrived a little later in another launch.

Quentyn, the President's youngest son, was quite as active as his father in assisting in the transfer of the party from the launch to the ship. Acting as the launch deck-hand, he threw a rope to make fast, and then descended off like an expert waterman.

Taken Led in Arms.
The President was welcomed on the deck of the Roosevelt by Commander Peary's little son, Robert, who, with a gravely saluted sailor-fashion, and seemed rather embarrassed when the President, in return, picked him up in his arms and then shook both of his hands. Robert did not appear to think that this was the proper manner for the commander-in-chief of the navy to act when given a regulation salute.

Robert, Jr., Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Expedition, was already on board, and helped Commander Peary to introduce the President to the ship's officers, including Captain Bartlett and Dr. J. W. Goodsell, the surgeon of the expedition. Miss Marie Peary, the commander's daughter, helped her father to do the honors of the ship.

The President was in good humor. He shook hands warmly with the newspaper men, and commented on the coziness of some of the quarters. As he walked across the deck he glanced down into the forehold, where four or five Eskimau dogs were panting in the closed quarters. The President was interested at once.

"Come look at the dogs," he shouted. "Come everybody, and see these dogs." Get There, if Possible.
As the President was about to step to the rail he held out his hand once more to Commander Peary and wished him good luck and a prosperous voyage. Commander Peary returned: "I'll reach the pole if it's humanly possible, Mr. President."

"You'll get there if any human being can," replied Mr. Roosevelt, "and if you can't get there do your best, anyway."

MANY DIE FROM HEAT

Over Two Score Deaths in New York and a Dozen in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Twenty-three persons were killed and scores prostrated by the heat wave in the eighteen hours ending at 10:30 o'clock to-night. The police records do not show those who died from heat under care of private physicians. Within the last forty-two hours, the hot spell has claimed fifty-five victims.

A smart southerly breeze that followed in the trail of a mild summer storm to-day filtrated through New York's sun-baked streets to-night, and brought some relief from the tropical spell that has killed nearly two score of persons, prostrated hundreds and held the city's population helplessly in its burning grasp.

The thermometer reached 92 degrees at noon at the Weather Bureau, which is located in a downtown skyscraper, but many thermometers on the streets found the mercury hugging the 100 mark. Cooler weather is promised for to-morrow.

Twelve Die in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 7.—Though the maximum temperature was a few degrees lower than yesterday, the Weather Bureau thermometer registering 91 as the highest mark, there was much continued suffering from the hot wave here to-day, and twelve persons were reported dead from the heat. One of the most peculiar deaths was that of George F. Green, aged sixty-five years, who sought relief from the heat in the bath. He was overcome while preparing the bath and falling into the water was drowned.

Two Deaths in Boston.
BOSTON, MASS., July 7.—Boston was the hottest city in the United States to-day with the exception of Washington. In both cities the maximum temperature recorded by the government thermometers was 92 degrees, and thirty prostrations were recorded.

INDICTMENTS IN FEUD KILLING

True Bills Returned Against the Masses and Spencer.
MARTINSVILLE, VA., July 7.—A special session of the Circuit Court of Henry county began yesterday. The grand jury late yesterday afternoon found indictments against William Massie, Grover Massie, Tom Spencer and Herford Spencer for the murder of Sam Shotton, Charles Dodson and James Holly, the young men who were killed in the feud near Phillipott early in May. The indictments are lengthy, consisting of five counts each. Each of the defendants is charged with the murder of each of the men shot, and all the other defendants are charged with being present, aiding and abetting the murders.

The cases have been set for trial to-morrow morning, and the trial will doubtless draw a large crowd from the neighborhood of the tragedy. Commonwealth's Attorney L. R. Smith will be assisted in the prosecution by Hon. J. M. Hooker, of Stuart, Va. The defendants are represented by Messrs. Gravelly & Gravelly, of W. W. Carter, of Martinsville, and the defendants except Herford Spencer, who has not been arrested, are now out on bail.

The court was engaged this afternoon in the trial of a young man named Blackwell for shooting at Norfolk and Western train near Bassett, Va., last April.

POPE IN GOOD HEALTH

Has Not Been Stronger in Summer Season Since His Elevation.

ROME, July 7.—There is no truth in the report emanating in Paris that the Pope is in ill health. Since he was elected to his present office, the Pontiff has never enjoyed better health during the summer time than he has since his elevation. He is in conference with his secretary of state, Cardinal Merry Del Val, from 6 to 8 o'clock, concerning the publication of the documents ordering the reorganization of the congregations, and during the day he received many other visitors.

This morning, after celebrating mass, he walked in the Vatican gardens at 7 o'clock, later inspected a replica of the church at Lourdes, and viewed the lions sent him by King Menelik. He received a number of visitors, including the rector and students of a Bohemian college. He made a short address to the students, congratulating them upon the completion of their studies.

DROWNED IN RESERVOIR

Sisters, Bathing Their Feet, Slip in and Only One Gets Out.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WARRENTON, O., July 7.—Two of O. T. Crosby's younger daughters, Elizabeth and Julia, were playing about the reservoir this afternoon, and the concrete made their feet burn so that in an impulsive moment they went and sat on the edge of the reservoir, putting their feet in the water.

The moss on the side of the reservoir is quite slippery, and in some places the water is so shallow that a person can step in and get stuck. Elizabeth put her foot in a crevice, and by hard effort, struggled to the top. She ran to the house, which was fully a quarter of a mile from the reservoir. Elizabeth was fortunate enough to dive nearer the shore than the other divers and rescued the body.

MAKE TIDAL OBSERVATIONS

Lieut. Peary to Make Observations at Arctic of President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—President Roosevelt has directed Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., to make tidal observations along the Greenland and Greenland shore of the Point Barrow Coast and Geographic Survey during his dash for the North Pole in the steamer Roosevelt. The President believes that such observations will throw light upon the Coast Survey theory of the existence of a considerable land mass in the unknown area of the Arctic Ocean.

WANTS HIS CHILDREN

Count Boni Asks That They Be Returned to His Custody.

PARIS, July 7.—Count Boni de Castellane, accompanied by his counsel, this afternoon went to the office of Judge Henri Ditté, president of the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, and applied to have the custody of his children restored to him on account of his divorced wife's marriage to Prince de Sagan. The judge, after hearing argument by Maitres Bonnet and Jullien, Judge Ditté adjourned the case until the return of Princess de Sagan to Paris.

FLEET ON VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD

Sails Out of Golden Gate for Longest Trip Ever Taken by Such Naval Force.

FIRST TO HONOLULU; WELCOME AWAITING

Elaborate Preparations Made to Show Attention to American Officers and Men—Nebraska Quarantined on Account of Scarlet Fever. The Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 7.—The battleship fleet, except the Nebraska, held here in quarantine, weighed anchor this afternoon at 3 o'clock and an hour later passed out Golden Gate bound for Honolulu, thence for Australian and Japanese ports, and finally for Hampton Roads.

The hour of departure was just two months and a day from the time the fleet took up its anchorage in the bay, and while its coming was a more imposing pageant than its going, this departure was still a grand naval spectacle, and one fraught with much import. The sailing of the fleet marked the end of the first part of the voyage, its going marked the beginning of the second part, and its departure from Manila next October will mark the beginning of the third.

Thousands of persons witnessed the arrival of the fleet where a score gathered to see it depart. A few of the wharves near the ferry were crowded with spectators; several hundred congregated at Fort Point, while a number journeyed out by the beach, but the combined numbers were few as compared with the million spectators that cheered the fleet as it sailed through the Golden Gate on the afternoon of May 6th.

The fleet itself was less imposing than on its entrance to the bay. The six torpedo boats, the five auxiliary cruisers, the Colgo, Ajax, Relief, Arctura and Panther, and the tender Yankton, had gone on before the battleships. The Nebraska, Maine and Alabama, and now on ships Maine and Orient, while the Nebraska is held here in quarantine. The fifteen battleships that got away formed a spectacle worthy of the flag they flew.

They Move Out Gracefully.
Promptly at 2 o'clock the signal to weigh anchor was blown from the Commodore's flagship of Admiral Sperry, and the fleet moved out of the bay. The speed was taken up by each of the vessels down two long lines of warships. The speed cones indicated ten knots, but it was several minutes before this speed could be developed.

On the other hand, the Bryan men claim to have Colonel Guffey's scalp already dangling at the belt of their leader and declare that they are not worried in the least.

Much is being made by the Guffey men of the difference which Mr. Bryan has had with such men as Roger Sullivan, of Illinois; John T. McGraw, of West Virginia; certain of the Democratic leaders of Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States. They profess to believe that the delegations from the States are anxious to administer a rebuke to Mr. Bryan for his alleged interference with the States in selecting their representatives in the convention after the States themselves had declared in favor of the nomination of the Nebraska.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

The Nebraska was left behind because of an outbreak of scarlet fever on board the crew, and will be placed in quarantine three days and thoroughly fumigated, after which she will join her sister ships at Honolulu.

The failure of the Nebraska to sail with the remainder of the fleet simply and, taking off shoes and socks, put her feet in the water.

The fleet's departure was a grand naval spectacle, and one fraught with much import. The sailing of the fleet marked the end of the first part of the voyage, its going marked the beginning of the second part, and its departure from Manila next October will mark the beginning of the third.

Thousands of persons witnessed the arrival of the fleet where a score gathered to see it depart. A few of the wharves near the ferry were crowded with spectators; several hundred congregated at Fort Point, while a number journeyed out by the beach, but the combined numbers were few as compared with the million spectators that cheered the fleet as it sailed through the Golden Gate on the afternoon of May 6th.

GUFFEY FIGHT MAY SPLIT CONVENTION

Contest, if It Develops, Will Precipitate Bitterest Fight in History of Party.

BRYAN OPPOSITION TAKES HEART AGAIN

Pennsylvania Situation Offers Desired Opportunity to Foes of Nebraska—Situation Serious and Committee Report Being Anxiously Awaited: As to Vice-Presidency.

ENVER, COL., July 7.—The possibility of a revolt by anti-Bryan delegates against the parliamentary practices employed by officers of the convention to-day in sending the Pennsylvania controversy to the committee on credentials is the one hope to the allied opposition to the nomination of the Nebraska.

This opposition is proceeding on the belief that the committee on credentials will report against the contested delegates from Pennsylvania and in favor of the election of Colonel James M. Guffey for the national committee, in which event a minority report will be made. The first test of anti-Bryan strength therefore will occur over the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, and it promises to be the bitterest of the convention.

Should it be decided against the Bryan men, some of whom have announced a purpose to "railroad" Pennsylvania leader out of the party, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Nebraska candidate, unquestionably it will encourage the opposition of Mr. Bryan to renewed efforts to defeat him for the presidential nomination.

Holding Conferences.
No sooner had the convention adjourned to-day than the anti-Bryan men began to gather to discuss the situation. At several of these informal conferences the consensus of opinion was that the Guffey Bryan fight furnished an issue on which the anti-Bryan men could take their stand, and supplied the rallying ground that has been needed in order to concentrate their forces. It was asserted by anti-Bryan forces to-night that the refusal to-day of Temporary Chairman Bell to recognize the demand of Guffey men for a roll-call on the question of sending the Pennsylvania case to the committee on credentials, had brought to them many recruits, and that these, added to the force that has been against Mr. Bryan on all other points, promise victory for Colonel Guffey to-morrow.

On the other hand, the Bryan men claim to have Colonel Guffey's scalp already dangling at the belt of their leader and declare that they are not worried in the least.

Much is being made by the Guffey men of the difference which Mr. Bryan has had with such men as Roger Sullivan, of Illinois; John T. McGraw, of West Virginia; certain of the Democratic leaders of Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States. They profess to believe that the delegations from the States are anxious to administer a rebuke to Mr. Bryan for his alleged interference with the States in selecting their representatives in the convention after the States themselves had declared in favor of the nomination of the Nebraska.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

It is not unlikely that a contest over this issue would engender the bitterest feelings, and whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency. It is conceded that if Colonel Guffey should be defeated, the opposition to Mr. Bryan would be taken out of the anti-Bryan men. The Nebraska's friends then would have a clear road to the adoption of whatever character of platform they favor, and against whatever would be made an important being on the vote of the convention after candidates have been placed in nomination for the presidency.

BRYAN'S HOPE

Concessions on Both Sides and Success: Antagonism and Defeat.

BY JOHN STEWART BRYAN, Editor-in-Chief of Times-Dispatch.
DENVER, COL., July 7.—Concession on both sides, and success, or antagonism and defeat—this is the problem still facing the Democratic convention. At the opening session the coolness with which Mr. Bryan's name was received was so pointed that delegates universally remarked on it. For example, Temporary Chairman Bell, in the course of a really great speech, in comparing Bryan and Roosevelt, said: "Why should the people be in doubt, when this convention will give the people a man who for the past twelve years has been the embodiment of all they ask for?" At once great applause began, and the reporters took the time, expecting a demonstration surpassing Roosevelt's ovation. The applause began at 1:30 and ended at 1:32. The same lack of prolonged applause characterized the whole session. This may mean that Bryan's nomination is so sure that all interest is lost, or it may express apathy of delegates toward him personally.

Certainly there was no lack of enthusiasm over Chairman Bell's speech. It was a masterly appeal to Democratic principles, and a searching and powerful arraignment of Republican empty promises and corrupt alliances. If the platform is framed on lines laid down by Bell, the Democratic party will have excellent chances for success. Indications are abundant that strong efforts are being made to harmonize all factions on the platform. With conservatism Mr. Bryan's chances are very bright; with untempered radicalism revolt against him will be disastrous.

In anticipation of 1912 the national committee is organizing without regard to Mr. Bryan. Ordinarily the nominee selects the national chairman. It is stated this afternoon to your representative as highly probable that Mr. Bryan would not be consulted unless his choice is for Tom L. Johnson. This is not meant as an affront to Mr. Bryan, but as an effort to put the Democratic party in winning shape for this campaign or the next.

Both sides know that half-hearted support or an open split means disaster to the Democratic party and continuance in power to Republicans. This knowledge has healed many heartburnings, and is harmonizing many differences. As this paper has consistently said, it is a case of mutual concession and good hope of victory or uncompromising demands from both sides and certainty of defeat. The outlook is bright for concessions.

OUR FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN

Large Appropriation for Tokio Exposition Emphasizes This Feeling.

TOKIO, June 2.—The action, taken by the American Congress in appropriating \$1,500,000 for the Tokio grand exposition in 1912 has done more than anything else to convince the public that the highest thought of America is that of friendship towards Japan. The expressions of those who were discouraged by the proposition to appropriate \$250,000 are now loud in their praise of the United States. It is believed that the lead now set will be followed more or less generally by other countries, but it is hardly expected that any of them will do what has been done by America.

Preparations for the exposition are going on rapidly, and with the beginning of 1909 the ground will be broken. Among the projects on foot for the exposition year is a \$5,000,000 hotel situated on high ground near the exposition. The government has been extremely generous in connection with all projects of the undertaking, and it is especially noticeable that the greatest attention is being paid to the requirements of foreigners.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S THANKS
Expresses Her Appreciation of the Tributes to Her Husband.
PRINCETON, N. J., July 7.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland to-day issued the following card to the public, which explains itself:

"It is our great grief that there has come to me from all over the country and from other lands expressions of condolence in our bereavement and a participation in our sorrow. My heart is touched by these and by the tributes paid to Mr. Cleveland in word and act. I am deeply gratified for the comfort that God gives in this way. I regret that the multitude of these messages renders it impossible for me to send a personal word of thanks for each. The press has kindly offered to bear for me this expression of my own and my children's gratitude and appreciation, and I hope it will reach all who have thoughts of him and of us."

FRANCES F. CLEVELAND.

OIL FIELDS BURNING

Blaze Visible for a Hundred Miles on the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The United States Consul at Tampico, Mexico, has reported that the oil fields between Tampico and the Gulf of Mexico and Tuzupen, a small city about a hundred miles south, are burning, and that the blaze is visible for a hundred miles on the gulf. He says that the light is intermittent, and is dangerous to mariners navigating in the Gulf.

THE TRIAL OF MCINTYRE GOES OVER TO OCTOBER

NEW YORK, July 7.—The trial of Thomas A. McIntyre, a member of the bankrupt firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co., charged with larceny, was today postponed until the first Monday in October, a physician appointed by Judge Foster, who examined Mr. McIntyre at his home yesterday, said that owing to a weak heart, it would be dangerous to place him on trial now.

With Mild Enthusiasm Convention, Now Open, Does Bryan's Bidding

Spectacular Scene at First Session, but No Prolonged Demonstration When Name of Nebraskan Was Mentioned in Speech.

OVERWHELMING SENTIMENT FOR GRAY FOR SECOND PLACE

Parker Unable to Introduce His Cleveland Resolution, but Body Adopts Another and Adjourns in Respect to the Memory of Former President.

ENVER, COL., July 7.—With cheers from 10,000 throats, with a swell of political oratory and the inspiring spectacle of a vast multitude of people aflame with enthusiasm, the Democratic National Convention began its deliberations to-day.

Lasting a little over two hours, the session was more notable for its impressive magnitude and spectacular scenes than for the business accomplished. However, it gave opportunity for the awakening echoes of convention enthusiasm, the keynote speech of the temporary presiding officer, Theodore A. Bell, of California, a heated skirmish incidental to the contest in the Pennsylvania delegation, and finally unanimous tribute of homage and respect to the memory of Grover Cleveland. But the enthusiasm of the opening session was comparatively brief, intermittent and tempestuous, without that long-sustained and frenzied clamor which is still reserved for the future.

Bryan and Gray the Ticket.

The day was devoted to the primary formalities and the committees are now at work perfecting the permanent organization to proceed to-morrow.

Meantime the convention hosts chafe over the two days' delay which must intervene before their main purpose is accomplished—the nomination of a presidential candidate. The tide of Bryan sentiment seeps on, gathering force as it proceeds, and to-night the chorus of "Bryan," "Bryan" is well high universal.

With its steadily swelling undercurrent, the movement for the nomination of George Gray, of Delaware, for Vice-President, first intangible, has now assumed a definiteness which promises to merge soon with the seemingly overwhelming force clamoring for Bryan.

Notwithstanding all this, the opponents of Bryan to-night are still seeking to unite their strength against him with the hope of ultimately accomplishing his defeat.

Sitting Scene at Opening.
It was a stirring scene which spread before Chairman Taggart at noon to-day, when with uplifted gavel he sought to bring order out of the confused babel of sound and motion. The splendid amphitheatre, decorated with flags and bunting, was packed to its utmost limits with a dense and seething mass of humanity. Below in the central arena sat the delegates, just two more than an even 1,000, and back of them the 1,000 alternates—these 2,000 the real convention, with the destinies of the party in their hands. Flanking them and sweeping around the hall were the long lines of eager, expectant onlookers, rising tier on tier and gallery on gallery in solid masses, the brightness of the women's gay costumes vying with the splendors of Old Glory which hung at every hand.

Here and there amid this bewildering throng stood out the notable groups of leaders. Immediately in front and under the presiding officer's eye were ranged the Nebraska delegation, bronzed sons of the West, headed by the cowboy Mayor, Dahlman, the personal spokesman of Bryan. Well in front were the New York cohorts, with Chief Murphy, cold and impenetrable, and Judge Parker, rather serious of face. Further back Colonel Guffey was the smiling center of his Pennsylvania adherents, and near him James Kerr, who is struggling to displace Guffey and take up the leadership.

Daniel on the Platform.
Illinois was to the left centre, with the rotund Roger Sullivan to the fore. Tom Johnson, the fighting Mayor of Cleveland, moved among his adherents until the gavel sent him to his place among the distinguished guests upon the platform. Near him there sat a notable group, the venerable Senator Daniel, of Virginia, a type of the old-time Southerner, with Towne, the vice-presidential candidate and orator, and the tall blonde, waspy Congressman Sulzer, of New York. With the Virginians could be seen Governor Swank, with Nevada, Governor Dickerson and Senator Newlands; with Kentucky, Senator McCreary; with Missouri, Senator Stone, and occasionally ex-Governor Dockery and the redoubtable Champ Clark; with Idaho, former Senator Dubois and Senator Helfield; Minnesota, with the Johnson lieutenants was poorly placed in the rear; Delaware, with the Gray forces, was better off in the right foreground.

On the right the President's daughter, Mrs. Alice Longworth, in fetching gown and hat with a long plume, smiled from one of the boxes, and from another box looked out the daughter of the Nebraska leader, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, beaming as she awaited the naming of her father for the presidency. On the platform, too, were many representatives of foreign countries, young Viscount de Chambrun, of France; M. Kroupsky, of Russia; Mr. Charfreis, of England, and the ministers of Argentina, Greece, Belgium and Chile.

The initial burst of enthusiasm came just as the session was opening, when a silken banner bearing the portrait of Bryan was displayed. Immediately there was a storm of wild applause, which died away after half a minute of explosive demonstrations.

Cheers for Nebraskan.
The appearance of the temporary presiding officer, Bell, of California, was another signal for an enthusiastic outburst. He came forward amid the storm of tribute, tall and sturdy, but rather immauculate for one of the untried, with silk fringed Prince Albert coat, resplendent with convention medals and watch chains, giving the appearance of a decorated diplomatist.

In strong far-carrying voice, and with easy gesture, he delivered the opening address, a full hour long, with resounding passages on the righting of public wrongs, punctuated with yells as some phrase tickled the fancy of the throng. It was noticeable that great applause came from the delegates at Bell's impassioned declaration that the writ of injunction shall not be turned into an instrument of oppression.

Again there was uproarious applause as he arraigned "Republican campaign contributions without a cash register."

After referring to Taft as a "time" he adjourned his speech into a panegyric for Mr. Bryan, with reference to the Nebraska leader bringing forth a tumultuous demonstration.

Guffey Meets Defeat.
The appointment of committees was quickly disposed of. For a moment the Pennsylvania row threatened to throw the assembly into wild confusion. That State presented two sets of officers representing the two contesting factions. Ollie James, of Kentucky, voting the Bryan sentiment, endeavored to refer the fight to the credentials committee. Against this Colonel Guffey and his lieutenants, pale with anger and gesticulating wildly, sought to interpose a protest. But it was of no avail. For a time pandemonium prevailed. And then the smoothing machine consigned the question to the credentials committee, where Mr. Bryan's adherents are supreme. The Guffey forces retired, full of wrath and disgust.

The presentation of resolutions or respect to the memory of Grover Cleveland brought to the front two notable figures—Judge Parker, of New York, the Democratic candidate of four years ago, and Governor Francis, of Missouri, one of the surviving members of the Cleveland Cabinet. The resolutions as adopted emanated from Mr. Bryan's friends, and were presented by I. J. Dunn, of Nebraska, who will make the nominating speech for Bryan. They were no sooner read than shouts of "Parker," "Parker," showed the generous temper of the convention toward the former leader. Judge Parker was prevailed upon to mount the platform, where, with resonant voice, he read his own resolutions of tribute to Mr. Cleveland, closing with a tactful concession to the Bryan forces by seconding the resolutions presented by them. Governor Francis's tribute to his former chief breathed

Continued on Fourth Page.